THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN

is published Weekly at EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, BY JAMES G. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - 1,200

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VOLUME XXI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887. NUMBER 32.

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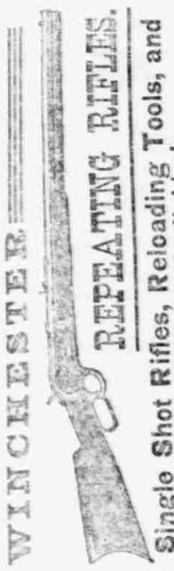

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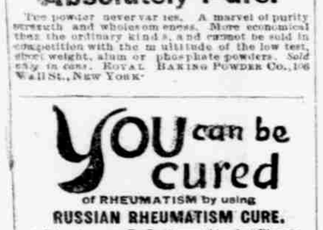

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Frank Tousey, Publisher, 24 Union Square, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

In the matter of the claim of P. A. Engineer E. A. Magee for difference between shore pay and sea pay and ration, the Second Comptroller has rendered the following decision:

With the exception of the difference in dates, the facts in the case at bar seem identical with those in the case of U. S. vs. Bishop (120 U. S., 53), wherein it is held that an officer serving on board the *Minnesota* in 1854 was entitled to full sea pay. In view of that decision I should consider the present claim to be as all four with the case cited, and should award full sea pay to the claimant for the time stated, had there not been raised the question of a bar to the claim by reason of limitation of time, it being conceded that had the officer brought his claim in the Court of Claims he would have been barred by the statute of limitations. The relations of the Court of Claims to the accounting officers are in many respects analogous to those of courts of equity to courts of law, having concurrent jurisdiction of the same subject matter. The well established rule in equity is that after a statute has set a bar of time to a remedy in a court of law the statute will be applied in the Court of Equity. In admiralty courts the rule of equity forbidding the prosecution of stale demands, has obtained; but as a statute of limitation has never been enacted by Congress, the statute of limitations of the local jurisdiction will not be followed.

. . . I am firmly convinced that rules of limitation should be applied to the time of filing claims against the Government, both with the accounting officers and in the Court of Claims. I can see no good reason for according to persons employed by the Government, or to those having claims against the Government, the general right of delaying for an unreasonable and unconscionable period the prosecution of their claim. Such a right is prohibited as between individuals, and it would seem that the same rule should apply when the Government stands in the position of party defendant. It is quite unreasonable that time-worn claims should be permitted to be brought and successfully prosecuted against the Government many years after they became due. Nevertheless, an examination of the various statutes, previous to that of the Act of March 3, 1887, respecting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, evinces no manifest intention of the legislative branch of the Government to apply the statute of limitations to any other claims or claims than those brought before the Court of Claims, the tribunal therein named. Twice Congress has thus legislated upon this subject, although its attention has been called many times by the executive officers of the Government to what seem the very apparent propriety and reasonableness of applying a statute of limitations to claims against the Government, whether brought in the Court of Claims or before the accounting officers. As I do not hold that the present claim can be considered a stale demand, I shall allow it."

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on Army matters will soon be in order, and this year they will be especially interesting. Many changes of vital benefit to the Service have been made since the autumn of 1886, and many more of equal value are projected. While the newspapers have done their best to make us believe that the Secretary of war and the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army are continually at loggerheads, and that even the President and the Secretary have had their little "tiffs" over Army matters, yet if we are to judge by known results and actions, we should say that the utmost harmony has prevailed, and that each has done his best, in his place, to further the material interests and uphold the dignity and efficiency of the Army. Improvements and additions to barracks and quarters at most-needed points have been made to the extent of the funds allotted. New barracks and quarters, projects for new posts and enlargement of others at points where concentration of troops is desirable, are well under way; important additions to the outfit of the enlisted men have been made, and other useful things done which have saved scarcely recognizable. Above all, we are soon to have a revised and condensed book of regulations, a veritable boon as so many will certify. We happen to know just how much care and economy, and cheese-paring, a little here and a little there, it takes to make the appropriations go around in anything like decent shape, and, therefore, we are able to bestow sincere praise upon the supreme functionaries who have to regulate all these matters. We hope the next Congress will fully appreciate what has been done and what is still to do, and further, consistently and intelligently, the efforts of those whose only desire is to do their duty, and nothing but their duty.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.

Col. J. P. Nicholson, so well known for his knowledge of military literature, has secured and printed from the original manuscript, an interesting ancient local record. It is the "Return of the Pennsylvania Troops in the Service of the United States, August 7, 1787," commanded by Josiah Harmar, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. It is dated camp at Post Vincennes (Ohio), August 7, 1787, and is addressed to "His Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President, and the Honorable, The Supreme Executive Council, Pennsylvania." It shows a total of 222 rank and file from Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmar commanding, and Captain Finney, Captain Ziegler, Captain McCurdy and Captain Ferguson in charge of the various companies and posts included in the establishment. Colonel Nicholson has added many valuable notes in reference to the places and persons mentioned in the "Return." His notices of the various officers revive the memory of men who deserve all honor. It may be said that from this handful of men sprang the Army of the United States, and everything that throws light on its original organization deserves a place in our historical records, marking the centennial of its existence, now so near at hand.

HEAVY GUNS ACTUALLY AFLOAT.

In order to demonstrate English inferiority in this respect, the *Army and Navy Gazette* sets down in tabular form the approximate number of heavy breech-loaders that could be sent to sea by the chief naval powers. Here is the list:

	Over 80 tons.	70-80 tons.	45-70 tons.	20-45 tons.
Great Britain..	0	0	18	12
France.....	0	3	14	108
Italy.....	0	0	5	0
Germany.....	0	0	11	48
Russia.....	0	0	0	20
Austria.....	0	0	0	14

INJURY OF THE ATLANTA.

From what can be gleaned by inquiry of some of those who were on board the U. S. S. *Atlanta* during the recent events on that ship it appears that the injury to the ship itself by the experimentation with her battery was of the most unimportant character. The doors torn from their hinges were the light doors on the upper part of the superstructure, secured by very light brass hinges, some of them having been already broken more than once by ordinary use. The doors, repaired at the New York Navy-yard before the ship sailed for Newport, did not give way at all, and those, which, having stood the wear and tear of ship's usage, were not properly strengthened before the gun trials, and broke during the firing, have been repaired on board since the conclusion of target practice. The *Atlanta* was aground about a half-hour, but fortunately there was no sea on, so injury was confined to the loss of about eighteen inches from the end of a propeller blade. The wild utterances seen in print as to the prospect of a continuation of firing from the 8-inch rifles of the *Atlanta* mashing her decks and inflicting fatal injury to the hull, is simply chaff. The fault is in the gun carriages and their fastenings, unless, indeed, there is something in what is said by a well-informed correspondent who writes us: "The trial of the *Atlanta's* guns shows that the gun is too light for the charge, rather than that the carriage is too light, for one pound added to the weight of the gun itself will be found more effectual than two pounds added to the carriage, which must be made of pieces bolted together.

ENROLMENT OF YACHTSMEN.

Captain S. Samuels publishes a letter advocating the enrolment of yachtsmen in the proposed Naval Reserve, saying: "The importance of yachting is very little understood by the general public. It is looked upon merely as a luxurious extravagance. Yachting brings into play quick perception, fine calculation and courage, which are the prime requisites of a true sailor. What a powerful auxiliary to our Navy our yachtsmen would be if properly enrolled as a naval reserve! Our naval officers could not compete with them in handling small craft used in harbor defence. We cannot overestimate the importance of yachting, or give it too much encouragement, considering the immense sums spent by yachtsmen annually to perfect themselves in seamanship, not for money remuneration, but as patriots. They fully appreciate the loss of our maritime power, which was the nursery for our Navy. This knowledge stimulates their actions quite as much and more so than pleasure-seeking. These gentlemen, who form a body of over thirty thousand men, including their employees, are not oblivious to the apathy of their members of Congress during the last session, or even of the Act of March 3, 1887, respecting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, evinces no manifest intention of the legislative branch of the Government to apply the statute of limitations to any other claims or claims than those brought before the Court of Claims, the tribunal therein named. Twice Congress has thus legislated upon this subject, although its attention has been called many times by the executive officers of the Government to what seem the very apparent propriety and reasonableness of applying a statute of limitations to claims against the Government, whether brought in the Court of Claims or before the accounting officers. As I do not hold that the present claim can be considered a stale demand, I shall allow it."

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LARGE CONTRACT.

The contract made by the Navy Department with the Hotchkiss Co. is for between ninety and one hundred guns of various sizes, from the 1-pounder to the 33-pounder. The 9-pounder and the 33-pounder are the two largest sizes now made. They are both under trial by the English, the French and the Russian Governments. Neither of these two sizes has yet been adopted as standard by any of these leading Governments, and it will probably be three or four months before the tests are completed. Already the Hotchkiss Co. have furnished 136 guns to the Government of the United States. Access as a European Government tested and adopted the gun it was stipulated that it should be made in that country. Secretary Whitney has now made the demand that other Governments previously made, and henceforth all the Hotchkiss guns to be supplied to the United States Government will be manufactured in this country. Ex-Lieutenant Very, the American representative of the Hotchkiss Co. has arranged with Pratt and Whitney, of Hartford, Conn., to manufacture the guns, and the ammunition will be made by the Winchester Company of New Haven, Conn. They are putting down new plant for the purpose. The present order they expect to execute in about eight months.

TALL MEN IN THE MILITIA.

The English militia does not show much better in regard to stature than in numbers. A man over six feet in height is quite a *rara avis* in the force, there being only 8⅝ out of 114,489 who can boast that distinction. On the other hand, just one-quarter of the total strength is represented as under five feet, five inches, and 20,000 odd between that height and five feet, six inches.

In former years, therefore, when a higher standard was prescribed, most of these men would have been rejected as undersized. These statistics certainly beat out the public belief, founded on the evidence of eyesight, that the constitutional force is not what it should be in the matter of physique.

—*London Court Journal.*

REVIEW OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

King Humbert arrived at Leghorn, July 21, to witness the review of the national fleet, and at the station had an enthusiastic reception, being loudly cheered during his drive through the city to the Grand Hotel on the parade facing the Pancaldi establishment. The fleet consisted of 21 ironclads and 21 torpedo-boats. The first division, under Vice Admiral Orengo, consisted of the Dandolo, Affondatore, Ogali, Staffetta, Pagano, Palestro, Castelfidardo, Barbarigo, Volta, Folgore, and 15 torpedo-boats. The second division, which in the manœuvres has been representing, under Vice Admiral Racchia, the enemy's fleet, comprised the San Martino, Duilio, Tripoli, Marc Antonio, Colonna, America, Ancona, Bausan Tevere, and nine torpedo-boats.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The United States Naval academy was founded in 1845. The buildings were transferred from the war to the naval department, and in these midshipmen who were from time to time on shore were given instructions in naval matters. In 1849 the school was reorganized, the course of instructions was revised and the title changed from Naval school to United States Naval Academy, and two years later the term of study was fixed at four years.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued instructions that the United States steamer *Michigan* shall be at Detroit on September 14 and 15 to take part in the ceremonies of the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and at Chicago from October 5 to 20 for the military encampment.

The contract for the construction of the drydock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has been awarded to Simpson and Co., of Boston, for $1,061,000. The dock is to be not less than 485 feet in length from the inside of the coping stone at the head of the dock to the outer caisson abutment at the entrance. The width is to be not less than 125 feet, between the coping from side to side. The draught on sill is to be not less than 25 feet 6 inches, width on floor not less than 40 feet and entrance 80 feet wider. The work is to be completed within 18 months. Besides, the dock is to be fitted with iron caissons or floating gates, pumps, boilers, engines, pump houses, capstans, bollards, discharge and drainage culverts, and all other attachments pertaining thereto to complete the docks. Some of the principal advantages which the Simpson docks have been found to possess over stone docks as usually constructed, are greater accessibility, better facilities for shoring and repairing vessels, better distribution of light and air, dryness and the greater safety and comfort afforded the workmen in freezing weather, especially in winter, when the adhesion of ice and snow will be less upon the wood, and the discomfort of the damp, chilling air will be largely obviated.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "If it is true that the Russian Minister of Marine has decided that liquid fuel is to be used in the furnaces of the *Tchesme*, an ironclad of 10,000 tons displacement, and protected with 16-inch armor, now building at Sebastapol, we may expect one of the most important questions of the day to be settled ere long. It has long been known that the small craft on the Caspian were being run with liquid fuel, and a ship of considerable size trades, or did very lately, between the Tyne and Odessa, driven by petroleum fires; but our engineers generally have not seen their way to overcoming the difficulties that stand in the way of utilizing the enormous advantages that liquid fuel undoubtedly offers. One ton of petroleum properly burned, will do the work of at least two tons of coal. Spaces of form and dimensions impracticable for coal can be utilized for its stowage. It makes no smoke to speak of, and requires no stokers. That it will be the fuel of the future we have little doubt; but whether the difficulties that have hitherto prevented its employment for large engines have now been satisfactorily disposed of is another matter.

AN Army officer is reported by the Washington *Star* as saying on the subject of the proposed abolition of the regimental and post funds: "Such action would benefit the Army more than can be imagined, and I have no doubt would effect a material decrease in the number of desertions. This evil was inaugurated in General Scott's time, and has been recognized by that War Department since 1845; indeed, it originated in the Adjutant-General's Office of the War Department. Congress has had no conception of its magnitude, or legislation would have been enacted long ago to root it out. The soldiers have had no redress. Individual complaint would be of no avail, while concerted protest would be regarded as mutiny, followed by severe punishment. The soldiers have in many ways been long sufferers, owing to their subordinate relations, and any move in the direction of securing to them their rights would be hailed with delight, not only by 25,000 soldiers, but by all officers and citizens who have the welfare of the Army at heart."

THE machinery of the new cruiser *Chicago* has been completely adjusted and made ready for the full power trial at sea. The official report of this fact was made on July 26, but, owing to the non-arrival of coal for the purpose, no further steps have been taken looking to this end since the above mentioned date. It is probable, however, that some move will be made during the coming week to get the necessary coal and test the machinery and boilers of this fine ship preparatory to placing her in commission. The Department is not likely to experience any difficulty in finding officers for the *Chicago*, the request book being already full to overflowing with names of would-be cruisers on this vessel. The appearance of cleanliness which the *Chicago* is slowly assuming under the steady operation of fine sand and holystones renders the superiority of the vessel every day more manifest, and she bids fair to rank very high in the scale of modern cruisers.

FRANK B. DE LAS CASES, who died at Malden, Mass., July 31, aged 84, was born at Vallo, Spain, and was an officer in the Peninsula war, although a mere youth at the time. He was in charge of the troops that blew up the prison buildings of the inquisition at Barcelona. He was obliged to flee the country, and escaped to Gibraltar, embarking thence for Cuba. After landing in Cuba he became involved in the struggle for Cuban autonomy, and was compelled to flee to the United States. Here he has publicly received as a honored as a friend of liberty, and was welcomed to the homes of Gov. De Witt Clinton and many others. He was afterwards a teacher in Williams and Amherst Colleges, Chauncey Hall School, Boston, and at Cambridge.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "It is all very well for Secretary Whitney to reprimand Admiral Luce for showing American fishermen how to keep clear of the Canadian law, but why doesn't he say a word or two to the Canadian authorities? Is their interpretation of the treaty is wrong, Admiral Luce cannot mend it."

YACHTING MATTERS.

—John Gilbraith has purchased the steam yacht *Mab* for $1,250 from W. W. Seymour.

—The schooner yacht *Dauntless*, with her owner, Caldwell H. Colt, on board, has sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight, for New York.

—The steam yacht *Ouida* is on a tour of the St. Lawrence river. Her owner, Mr. Benedict, has the tragedians Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett on Board as guests.

—The first prize for the yacht race at Bar Harbor, Me., on August 26, has been increased to $500. The *Volunteer*, *Mayflower* and *Priscilla* will be among the contestants.

—After the races of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht club, at Halifax, the yachtsmen will be entertained on board her majesty's flagship *Bellerophon*, at the artillery mess and at the yacht club. A citizens' ball will be given under the auspices of the home club.

—Capt. C. A. Craven and a trained crew will sail the *Mayflower* against the *Volunteer* in the race for the Goelet Cup. Capt. Craven has half command of the *Sappho*, *Viker*, *Resolute* and *Halcyon*, all schooners, and the sloop *Regina*, as well as the cutters *Muriel* and *Vindex*.

ON Wednesday last the machinery of the U. S. S. *Enterprise* was subjected to the usual steam test, and passed the ordeal successfully. On Thursday the ship was reported ready for commission, and it is expected that orders will be received from the Department to fit her out for commission at once. The refitting of the *Enterprise* has been of a very complete description, and in the various departments care has been exercised to leave nothing undone which could add to her efficiency, with a result which will be highly satisfactory to those who may be detailed for service afloat on this vessel. The *Nipsic*, at the same yard (Brooklyn), will be the next craft prepared for commission, but it is not likely that much more will be done until the *Enterprise* hoists her pennant. She is regarded as quite probable that one of these ships will be assigned to the Mediterranean Squadron, but no definite orders to that effect have yet been issued.

FOUR 6-inch breech-loading steel guns for the U. S. S. *Boston* were received and landed at the ordnance dock of the Brooklyn navy-yard recently, and three of them will be rapidly mounted on board the ship, there being the full number of carriages already prepared for their reception. These guns were made at the South Boston Iron Works under contract, but have been submitted to the regulation proof and statutory test at the Naval Proving Ground, Annapolis. All but one of these pieces have been sighted and otherwise prepared for actual service. The breech-plug and manipulating mechanism did not accompany the guns but will be forwarded from Annapolis later on. The battery of the *Boston*, when finally erected on board that vessel, will be stained and shellaced instead of being painted, so that any defects of rings, trunnion fastenings, etc., may be the sooner detected in case of weakness being developed by practice.

THE question as to what disposition is to be made of the non-commissioned officers who have passed examinations for second lieutenancies in the Army, will be settled by General Sheridan upon his return to Washington. No certificates have yet been furnished the successful candidates for this year, for the oft repeated reason that in the absence of vacancies, existing and prospective, the officials have been unable to decide upon what action to take in the matter. It was the purpose some time ago to order the candidates before the Fort Monroe Board and, after a class standing had been established, give them certificates as usual; but as there is no possible chance now of any of them getting commissions during the time allotted by the regulations, it is considered by the majority of the officials useless for the Government to undergo the expense incident to the examination.

THE following is an abstract of the bids received at the Navy Department, July 30, for the purchase of condemned vessels: Samuel P. Hedges, Greenpoint, L. I., New York, *Powhatan*; appraised value, $17,000; bid, $18,022.20. W. E. Mighell, San Francisco, *Shenandoah*; appraised value, $12,000; bid, $16,020. *Lackawanna*, appraised at $12,000; bid, $17,020. *Wachusett*, appraised at $10,000; bid, $13,020. *Cyane*, appraised at $3,000; bid, $4,520. E. J. Davis, Vallejo, Cal., *Cyane*, $3,175. Burdette Pond, Meridan, Conn., *Powhatan*, $18,255. Thomas Buttler and Co., Boston, Mass. *Powhatan*, $18,255. Thomas Buttler and Co., Boston, Mass. *Powhatan*, $18,100; *Ticonderoga*, appraised, $15,000, sold at $15,900. W. T. Garratt, San Francisco *Shenandoah*, $18,002; *Lackawanna*, $18,002; *Wachusett*, $16,501; *Cyane*, $3,175. There were no proposals to purchase the *Tennessee*. Her appraised value was put at $35,000.

IN reviewing the evidence given before the coroner's inquiry held at Plymouth into the recent fatal torpedo boat accident, *Engineering* remarks that experiments of a practical nature have somewhat taken away our faith in the efficiency of the fish torpedo, and it is a question whether fuller knowledge might not tend to show that we have taken the torpedo boat a little to readily on trust. If such prove to be the case it will be the boiler that will be found to be the weak place, and indeed the fact is pretty generally acknowledged. The locomotive type of boiler is an adaptation of an apparatus designed for entirely different purposes, and it is perhaps not altogether to be wondered at that it should not quite fill the situation. Almost the first time that a number of torpedo boats have been simultaneously pressed to their utmost two soldiers have given out in a most disastrous manner.

THE report of the Hudson's Bay exploration expeditions, sent out last year, has just been issued. It expresses the opinion that vessels, specially constructed vessels up to 2,000 tons, are not navigable before July 1, and that the season of navigation terminates about the first week of October. Further, that in an iron ship making a voyage between, say, Liverpool and Hudson's Bay, on arrival off the western end of the straits, the compass will not work, owing to magnetic disturbances. Altogether, the navigation of Hudson Strait is considered as being more than ordinarily difficult, with shores inhospitable and bleak, presenting a picture of loneliness and desolation. The only safety in thick weather lies in the constant use of the lead and keeping a sharp lookout, as the dead reckoning is frequently in error to a considerable extent.

A DESPATCH from Philadelphia, Aug. 4, says: Three weeks ago the United Steamer Antietam sprang a leak, and she is now sinking in the back channel at the League Island Navy Yard. She has been used as a marine barracks and storeship and has about $25,000 worth of stores aboard. These are practically ruined. Boatswain Thompson has charge of a crew of half a dozen men working on the ship to recover the stores. They are obliged every day to strip themselves and dive down into fourteen feet of dirty bilge water in the hold and fish out the ropes and other material that can be saved.

THE Secretary of the Navy has about decided to send Ensign George W. Street and Assistant Engineer, A. W. Stall to Paris, where they will undergo an advanced course of training, the former in the designing of ships, and the latter in the designing of machinery. It is understood that Ensign Street will receive an appointment as Assistant Naval Constructor after his first year of foreign study. It is said to be the intention of the Secretary to send a number of engineer officers abroad for advanced instruction in the art of designing machinery.

THE U. S. S. Atlanta arrived at Gloucester, Aug. 5, and the Yantic at Charlottetown, Aug. 4. The Dolphin dropped down to Ellis Island, N. Y. H., on Aug. 4, and was taking in powder, preparatory to a trip North.

SAMUEL JONES, who died at Bedford Springs, Pa., July 31, entered West Point from Virginia in 1833, was graduated in 1841 and promoted to the 1st T. S. Artillery. He rose to captain in that regiment Dec. 24, 1853, and resigned in April, 1861, to link his fortunes with the Confederacy. He commanded a brigate at the first battle of Bull Run, and one time the

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 2, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS,
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

EX-CONGRESSMAN POST was temporary Chairman and ex-State Senator Wallo permanent President of the Allentown convention.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large pension payments during August, amounting to $16,500,000, the receipts for the month are more than $7,500,000 in excess of the total expenditures. The receipts were over a million of dollars a day or a bout thirty-four millions for the month.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will be present at the opening of the International Medical Congress, which will meet at Washington on Monday next. On the following evening he will receive members of the Congress and their ladies at the White House. About 400 foreign physicians and from 2,500 to 3,000 of this country will be in attendance.

M. S. QUAY, who was elected United States Senator by Republican members of the Legislature in January last and who has held on to the office of State Treasurer ever since that time, sent his resignation to Governor Beaver on Tuesday last, who immediately appointed William Livsey, the present Cashier of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy. He will hold the office until the first Monday in May next. Any other man than Quay would have resigned the Treasurership as soon as he was elected Senator, but he can now do pretty much as he means since he exercises absolute control over the Republican party in this State.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* reproduces the official estimate, prepared by Auditor General Norris for the use of the Legislature, of the amounts the counties would receive respectively from the new revenue bill had it become a law. It is as follows:

Adams	7	Lancaster	$65,000
Allegheny	11	Lawrence	4,500
Armstrong	3	Lebanon	11,000
Beaver	4	Lehigh	16,000
Bedford	3	Luzerne	19,000
Berks	20	Lycoming	8,000
Blair	4	McKean	5,500
Bradford	4	Mercer	9,500
Bucks	7	Mifflin	3,400
Butler	4	Monroe	3,400
Cambria	3	Montgomery	40,000
Cameron	1	Montour	2,200
Carbon	2	Northampton	20,000
Centre	3	Northumberland	15,000
Chester	10	Perry	3,000
Clarion	3	Philadelphia	700,000
Clearfield	3	Pike	900
Clinton	2	Potter	1,700
Columbia	3	Schuylkill	11,500
Crawford	4	Snyder	2,500
Cumberland	4	Somerset	4,000
Dauphin	5	Sullivan	900
Delaware	5	Susquehanna	4,200
Elk	2	Tioga	5,000
Erie	6	Union	4,200
Fayette	5	Venango	7,500
Forest	1	Warren	4,800
Franklin	6	Washington	17,000
Fulton	1	Wayne	2,700
Greene	4	Westmoreland	17,000
Huntingdon	3	Wyoming	2,400
Indiana	3	York	24,000
Jefferson	3		
Juniata	2		
Lackawanna	10	Total	$1,104,500

The foregoing named amounts would have been repaid to the counties by the State, had not crime or criminal negligence defeated the revenue bill that passed the Legislature practically without a contest. These taxes were to be collected by the State, and the foregoing amounts repaid to the counties, therein such proceeding was a necessity to maintain equality of taxation for State purposes; and by the trick of the lobby thief that defeated the bill, the counties will lose an aggregate of over $1,000,000, one-half of which less falls upon the taxpayers of Philadelphia.

AS will be seen from the following Dublin dispatch it required 100 soldiers and three hundred valiant policemen armed with crowbars, to evict the widow Crimmins from her shanty on the estate of landlord O'Grady at Herbertstown, on Tuesday last. The dislodgement of the widow Crimmins from her humble home is a a proud feather on the cap of landlord O'Gardy and a great victory for his army of policemen. If all the other poor widows in Ireland require the same amount of physical force to turn them out of house and home, the enforcement of the coercion act will prove to be as expensive as it is cruel and inhuman:

DUBLIN, August 30.—The evictions on the O'Grady estates at Herbertstown began to day. The bailiffs were reinforced by 100 soldiers and three hundred policemen. All the houses occupied by the tenants were barricaded and guarded for defence. The house of Mrs. Crimmins, a widow, was the first advanced upon by the bailiffs. The widows and her friends were armed with paving stones and boiling water, and both were showered upon the bailiffs with such telling effect that they were repulsed no less than four times. The Sheriff's men, in their attacks, attempted to crowbar their way through the walls and roof, and Mrs. Crimmins had the scalding water poured over their heads, faces and necks. After the fourth repulse of the bailiffs the police attempted to storm the house. They were also driven back.

Finally a joint rush was made by the bailiffs and police, and the house was broken into and captured. It was found that the defenders of the widow's habitation, numbered but nine persons—five men and four women. All were taken prisoners.

A large crowd had collected about the house to witness the contest. The crowd all sympathized with Mrs. Crimmins and did all in their power to cheer her up in her battle and to annoy and exasperate the officers. When the widow's party were at last overpowered, the crowd became frantic and pressed closely up toward the house.

The prisoners, when they were led out, gave "God save Ireland." The crowd joined in the singing, and became so demonstrative that the police had to cut their way out with batons.

THE Democratic State Convention which met at Allentown, on Wednesday last, nominated J. Ross Thompson, of Erie, a son of the late Chief Justice, James Thompson, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and B. J. McGrann, the well known banker of Lancaster, for State Treasurer. That both these gentlemen are well qualified for the respective positions for which they were selected by the Convention, will not be questioned by any one who is at all familiar with their antecedents—the former having clearly established his reputation as a skilful and able member of the Erie county bar, and the latter being one of the best and most widely known business men in the eastern part of the State. So far, therefore, as the candidates are concerned, every Democrat in the State can vote for them with a full and entire confidence that the Convention made no mistake in their nominations. The leading republican papers throughout the State were very certain in their predictions that a bitter fight would take place on the floor of the Convention on the subject of the tariff, the stock in trade of the Republican party in this State, and a question that has produced more stump orator and newspaper editor demagogues to the square mile in Pennsylvania, than all other issues combined. The Convention, however, with unanimity disposed of the tariff question by simply and sensibly renewing its allegiance on that subject to the principles and declaration of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, which Mr. Cleveland heartily endorsed in his letter of acceptance. The Convention supplemented this endorsement of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform of two years ago with the emphatic demand that the large surplus already in the treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that the current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of the government shall be immediately prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports. This is substantially a re-affirmation of the pledge made by both the Democratic and Republican Conventions at Chicago at which Cleveland and Blaine were nominated, but which the Republicans in Congress have refused to carry out, being stubbornly wedded to their war tariff doctrine which produces an enormous surplus in the treasury and leads to a wasteful and profligate expenditure of the public money in the shape of enormous River and Harbor bills, appropriations for useless public buildings, wild and reckless pension bills, and scores of other schemes equally extravagant and indefensible. We will publish the platform and proceedings of the Convention next week.

WE were unable last week to give the names of the candidates nominated by the Prohibition State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer, but we do so now. S. B. Chase, of Northampton county, is the nominee for Judge, and D. C. Irish, of Lawrence county, for State Treasurer. Charles S. Wolfe was elected Chairman of the State committee, A. A. Barker, of this place, whose name was suggested for the place, having stated that he would not enter into a contest for it, and asked that his name be withdrawn. Before the Convention adjourned Mr. Wolfe, in answer to a question said that the Committee, of which he is Chairman, appointed to inquire into the discrimination of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in charging delegates to the Prohibition Convention *two* cents a mile, while it charged the delegates to the Republican Convention only *one* cent,. would, after taking evidence, publish its report. For this manifest unfairness to the Prohibition delegates Mr. Wolfe attacked the Company in severe and bitter terms. The Railroad Company originally intended, and said so, to charge the delegates to the Democratic Convention the same fare (two cents per mile) that it exacted from the Prohibitionists, but it finally abandoned its position and carried them at the same rate paid by the Republicans. The action of the Company in thus discriminating against Wolfe and his cold water friends admits of no palliation or excuse.

THERE was a fight on yesterday week between the Ute Indians under Colorow and the Colorado militia, with some cowboys, commanded by Major Leslie, a militia State officer. The Indians lost several of their men and three or four whites were killed and about that many wounded. The Indians went back to their reservation after the fight. Lieutenant Burnett, of the regular army, who was sent to Colorado to prevent the invasion of the reservation by the State troops and cowboys, telegraphs that Leslie surprised Colorow's camp early in the morning, although he (Leslie) had assured Colorow the day before, when they had a talk, that he and the Indians would be allowed to go back to the reservation unmolested. The trouble seems to be over at least for the present.

A NUMBER of Grand Army men in Chicago are said to have signed a petition to the Governor of Illinois asking him to pardoe one of the Commissioners of Cook county who has been convicted of conspiracy, on the ground there was no evidence to justify his conviction and because of his honorable war record. The prosecution of these men was necessary in the interest of good government. Their corrupt transactions were carried on with unblushing effrontery, and the certainty of their guilt was arrived at after a long trial conducted fairly and intelligently. The plea of the petitioners has only added to the offender's guilt.

ON Tuesday next the seven convicted anarchists of Chicago who are under sentence of death for murder by the throwing of a bomb into a crowd of policemen last May, will be finally determined. On the day above named the Supreme Court of Illinois will meet at Ottawa and render a decision on the motion for a new trial which was argued early in the summer. The case has attracted unusual interest ever since the commencement of the trial in the criminal Court of Chicago more than a year ago. The belief in that city is that the motion for a new trial will be overruled and that the prisoners will be executed.

Our Dairy Industry.

No American industry has made a greater progress during the past quartet of a century than the dairy interests. According to the census reports of 1880, the money value of the dairy products of the country including milk was estimated at $380,000,000 annually during the five preceding years. Since then the increase has been enormous, about 30 per cent., giving us $480,000,000 as the value of our butter, cheese and milk product during the last twelve months. This exceeds by about $20,000,000 of the value of the wheat crop of the country and leads every other agricultural crop grown, save corn alone, the most valuable of them all. Coming down to particulars the statistics are very impressive. There are 21,000,000 cows in the country; the milk products of these is estimated at 350 gallons each, annually, giving a milk product of 7,350,000,000 gallons. About one-half of this quantity, say 4,000,000,000 gallons, is converted into butter and 700,000,000 gallons into cheese, leaving 2,480,000,000 to be consumed in its raw or natural condition. The butter product was 1,350,-000,000 pounds; of cheese we produced 6,500,000 pounds. On an average it requires 12 quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, and 1 1-10 gallons to make a pound of cheese.

Hardly less astounding is the amount of capital invested in the business. The average value of the cows is set down at $30, giving the total value of these cattle in the country at $630,000,000. The amount of land, improved and unimproved, in farms is about $600,000,000 acres. The dairy herds require 100,-000,000 for their support. At an average of $25 per acre this gives us the enormous sum of $2,500,000,000. It is also calculated that 1,000,000 horses and mules are required to carry on the dairy business in all its branches, and these are set down as worth $75,000,000 more buildings, creameries and dairy machinery are worth about $75,000,000 more. Summing together these various items we find the total to reach $3,280,-000,000. This is almost five times the amount of the entire banking capital of the country, counting national, state, private and saving banks.

The net profits from the dairy interests of the United States are set down at $225,000,000, while the gross products will reach $952 000 000. We consume about 18¼ per cent. of all the butter made, exporting only 1½ per cent. or 20,-000,000 pounds. We find a better demand for our cheese than our butter. We exported 85,000,000 pounds last year and are increasing the amount yearly. So far New York leads all the other states in her interests. Her butter product amounts to $38,000,000; her cheese to $12,000,000, and her milk to $42 750,000, nearly $100,000,000 in all. Pennsylvania ranks next.

Operation of the English Coercion Act.

"Proclaiming" the National League of Ireland is a process perhaps not widely understood. It is done under Section 1 of the Coercion act, which reads in part as follows: "If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied that any association formed for the commission of crimes, or carrying operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, or promoting or inciting acts of violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of the law, or disturbing the maintenance of law and order, exists in any part of Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, may, from time to time, by proclamation, declare to be dangerous any such association or associations named or described in such proclamation. A proclamation under the authority conferred on the Lord Lieutenant by this section is in the district referred to a special proclamation. . . . If within the period of fourteen days after the special proclamation has been laid before Parliament an address be presented to her Majesty by either House of Parliament praying that such special proclamation shall not continue in force as to an association or associations named and described therein, such special proclamation shall be deemed to have expired so far as the same relates to such an association or associations. . . . The expression 'crime' in this section means any felony or misdemeanor and any offense punishable under this act." The proclamation was as to promoting or inciting acts of violence or intimidation. The Tories were afraid to proclaim it under the more serious charge of inciting to crimes. Under Section 7 of the act proceedings may be had "before a Court of summary jurisdiction." By a "Court of summary jurisdiction" is meant two Justices of the Peace to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It is easy to imagine what sort of persons Lord Londonderry will appoint. In other words, it will be from the landlord class. There will be no jury, and the punishment is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding six months.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Prohibitionists and the Republicans.

While the Prohibitionists who assembled at Harrisburg on Aug. 24 had no good reason to favor the Democrats, it was painful to witness their manifestations of distrust and hostility toward the Republicans of Pennsylvania. As the *Record* is always desirous that no wrong shall be done to any party, it hopes that the feelings of enmity harbored by the Prohibitionists toward their Republican brethern will be removed, and that complete harmony will prevail.

What, indeed, could the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania do without the aid of the Republicans? The Republicans elect Legislatures to do just what the Prohibitionists propose. Has not a Republican Legislature passed a resolution to submit a prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people? And did not the recent Republican State Convention pledge itself again to this policy? What more could the Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania reasonably demand? Of themselves they could not turn a wheel. They could not by their own votes send to the Legislature a score of representatives to vote for submitting a prohibitory amendment. But when the Republicans do all this preliminary work for them the Prohibitionists treat their allies with the utmost distrust, instead of gratefully recognizing the service which has been rendered them. Such suspicion is not creditable to human nature.

It is true enough that the Republicans have not agreed yet to vote for a prohibitory amendment. They have only consented to start the game, and it will remain for their Prohibitionist allies to run it down. When it shall have come to voting a great many publicans and sinners will be found among them. But they should not be treated with scorn on this account by the Prohibitionist brethern at Harrisburg. Those who set out to regenerate the world must lay hold of such instrumentalities as come to their hand. On this question the Republicans are not a party of Prohibition, but a party of much submission.—*Phila. Record.*

—In Meigs county, Ohio, on Wednesday of last week, was witnessed a terrible fight between Washington Swisher, a well known farmer, and a bull, which resulted in death of both. Swisher was fixing his fences and had his gun with him for game, when the bull attacked him from behind, breaking his collar-bone twice, fracturing three ribs, and goring him in a terrible manner. Swisher managed to get his gun in some way, when the animal braced itself for another attack. With unerring aim Swisher fired, the animal dropping dead in its tracks. His injuries proved fatal and he died on Saturday.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

Trouble is in store for the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic if it shall continue to develop features of vulgar partisanship such as have recently been manifested by its members here and there. The body of men bearing this title cannot claim that exemption from public criticism which would be accorded to other voluntary associations of citizens. The Grand Army, so called, has sought to maintain relations with the politics of the country. It has tried to secure for its members offices of profit and power on the ground of membership in its ranks. It has arrogated to itself posts of honor on public ceremonial occasions, and vaunted its loyalty and past services as reasons why public deference should be paid to it. It has endeavored at various times to influence public opinion on political questions by assuming to voice authoritatively the sentiment of the soldiers who fought through the civil war, and when the war was over stopped fighting. Repeatedly during the incumbency of the present Administration it has manifested a spirit of hostility to the honored citizen who by the votes of a majority of the people has been chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation. During the last year or two, indeed, it has usually been difficult to distinguish a difference between the pronunciamentos of numerous Grand Army Posts and the partisan resolutions of petty conventions of the party which the people removed from power at the last general election.

What does this mean? What is the public to conclude from the occurrence of such significant incidents as the Wheeling episode, the St. Louis protest, and the extravagant antics indulged in over the proposition to return the rebel flags? Is the Grand Army of the Republic a part of the Republican political machine? If that be its status the fact should be made known. The argument that politics has nothing to do with the work of this organization has been too sternly negatived by recent events to be worth presenting again. The general public has been driven to the conclusion that a considerable portion at least of the Grand Army is wielded as an instrument to advance the fortunes of a political party. The diffusion of this consciousness through all the channels of public sentiment must infallibly destroy the usefulness of the organization. If the impression be unfounded in fact, it is time that the truth should be spread abroad.—*Phila. Record.*

The Land Question.

There are four million farmers between this city and the Pacific slope, and they are the backbone of the country. They are a hard working, thrifty, shrewd and intelligent folk. It would be well if the number could be increased to five million. What would you call a man, then, who by political influence or other hocuspocus appropriates to himself for speculative purposes the land which belongs to the people?

For example, a company of cattle dealers fence in with barbed wire ten, twenty or thirty thousand acres of the public domain. No claim to it? Not a particle. No more than the next man you meet on the street. These acres are shut out from settlement by a corps of cowboys, who make it hot for anyone who disputes the right of such a procedure. It is practically a capture of land by violence, and possession of it is kept by a rifle and a desperate fellow who will shoot if you trespass, and then make his affidavit that you were killed by the Indians.

Or what would you call a man who hires twenty of his ranchmen to build each of them a mud hut on a section of land, sleep in it one night, and then claim possession on the ground that he has 'built a house and is a resident, and who immediately passes the title to his employer for a $10 bill, enabling the said employer to become the so-called owner of 100,000 acres?

Well, if we use plain English, these men are thieves and robbers. They are just as guilty criminally as the man who picks your pocket or orders you on the highway to stand and deliver. They are stealing the best thing there is in this country, and they are depriving hundreds and thousands of settlers of their rights.

We have to thank this administration that it has tried to put a stop to that sort of thing. It deserves well of the people, for it is the only administration in 20 years which has had the moral courage to face rich corporations and compel them to disgorge. Ask the farmers of Nebraska, Kansas and the far away Territories what they think of Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward the land question. They know its importance and they will tell you that it is one of the big issues of the time. The President who saves the public domain, or what the Republicans have left us of it, is doing thoroughly patriotic work. The *Tribune* may call it "cheap demagogism," but there are tens of thousands in the *Tribune's* party who will throw their votes for Cleveland in 1888 because he has opened the books and already reclaimed twice as many stolen acres as there are in the whole of Ireland.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech.

Mr. Gladstone was not far wrong when he exclaimed last night in the House of Commons that the proclamation of the National League was something very much akin to a declaration of war on the Irish people. The latter sympathize with the League because they believe it has been their salvation. Nobody did anything for the tenants until the League was founded.

Continuing his eloquent defense of the League, Mr. Gladstone scored a strong point when he called the attention of the House to the fact that it was asked to ratify the Viceroy of Ireland's proclamation without being made cognizant of the grounds of its issue. Such conduct on the part of the Government, he declared, amounted to a slight, nay, almost to an outrage on Parliament.

Notwithstanding the fact that the proclamation of the League practically did away with jury, judge, resident magistrate and Parliament, and left Ireland to the absolute, unmitigated and arbitrary control of the Dublin Executive, which is necessarily partisan in its nature, he appealed to the Irish to have patience a little longer. The Government's policy, he affirmed, has not the sanction of the British nation, and Ireland's expectation that the English people will very shortly fulfil the reasonable demands of the Emerald Isle will not be disappointed.

The speech of the great Liberal leader was manifestly one of his most notable efforts—bold, eloquent, impassioned and prophetic.—*N. Y. World*

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which is guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it.—Trial bottle free at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND GENERAL NOTICES.

—Congressman Patrick Collins, of Boston, who was welcomed home on Sunday by a large meeting of the National League, declares that Ireland will have self-government in two years.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, confined for life in the Massachusetts State prison, made a second futile attempt to escape last week. Pomeroy is now 28 years old, and has been in prison twelve years.

—Abner Searles, of Rangely, Maine, was arrested on Monday last on the charge of having attempted to poison a family named Locking. Searles confessed, and said he was paid three dollars by a man named Dunham to put the poison in the Lockings' food.

—Arthur O'Conner, member of parliment for Donegal, and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, member of parliment for Dublin county, will visit the United States in September and address monster meetings to be convened by the Irish National League of America.

—Cerebro-spinal meningitis is killing horses by scores in Atlantic and Burlington counties, N. J., and it has become such an epidemic that the skill of the best local veterinary surgeons has been baffled in preventing the death of numbers of valuable animals.

—Newman Whittaker was in such a hurry to marry the widow Nancy Russel that he called on a preacher aboard the train that left Chicago on Sunday last. All belong to Wolf Lake, Ind. A car-load of passengers and 12 friends did justice to the wedding cake on board the cars.

—C. E. Bartlett, cashier of the Sumter National Bank, of Sumter, South Carolina, is reported to have disappeared on last Monday morning with $5,500 in gold. He is also said to be a defaulter for about $30,000 The bank has suspended temporarily, but, it is said, can stand the loss.

—The first bet on the result of the next Presidential campaign was made at the Russell House, Detroit, on Tuesday of last week, when Michael Jeffers, of East Saginaw, bet W. G. Allen, of Plymouth, $400 to $300 that Grover Cleveland, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States.

—A neat little story comes from Watson Springs, Ga., to the effect that during a recent freshet a watermelon patch was washed away up the river, and a citizen saw half a melon floating along with a good-sized pig sitting in one end and eating out of the other end as placidly as if in a pen.

—While milking in the barn of Abraham Leman, East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Wednesday morning of last week, a girl attempted to drive away a cat, when the animal overturned the lamp, setting fire to the structure and resulting in its destruction, with five cows, three horses, and all the crops. Loss $5,000; insured.

—Tucson, A. T., was visited by a terrific dust storm recently, said by old-timers to be the worst ever known. It came almost directly from the south, and struck the city with a roar. It shut out the sun and almost total darkness hung over the city for nearly half an hour. Every place had to be closed, and gas and lamps had to be lighted throughout the houses. The dust was of a reddish cast.

—Rev. Moses Rodgers, (direct descendant of John Rodgers, who was burned at the stake in England on account of his religious convictions in the sixteenth century), who was probably the oldest member of the Methodist ministry in America, died at Fresh Pond, Suffolk county, New York, on Thursday night of last week, aged about 91 years.

—W. Stanley Day, aged thirty-five years, of Spencer, Tioga county, New York, committed suicide on last Sunday because his wife refused to get up at five o'clock in the morning to prepare his breakfast. He leaves a child and a twelve thousant dollar farm. A few years ago his father committed suicide because a railroad was built across his farm against his wish.

—George Miller, of Clinton, O., a robust farmer of 40, walked into a crowd of acquaintances last week, when one said: "Say, Miller, I heard you were dead." The remark appeared to have a wonderful effect on the man to whom it was directed. His face turned pale, and scarcely had the sound of the words died out before Mr. Miller fell lifeless on the floor before the horrified men in his presence.

—News has just been received at San Antonio, Texas, from a reliable source, of the recent death in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, of Julius Valdonado, a farmer and ranchman of considerable posessions. This man's age at the time of death was indisputably 134 years. At his funeral among the pallbearers were his three sons, aged respectively 140, 120 and 109 years. They were white-haired, but strong and hearty.

—While Mass was being celebrated at Burlington, Wisconsin, on last Sunday morning, the priest's residence was robbed of $300 in cash, a chalice valued at $600 and other valuables. The alleged robber, a young man who gave the name of A. M. Silsby, was arrested and taken to the county jail at Racine. While on the way he jumped from a car window, though the train was going at full speed. He was stunned by the fall and recaptured.

—Stewart Sheckler, of Bucyrus, O., promised to take Cora Miller, of the same place, to the militia encapment at Galion on last Sunday, but he failed to do so. The disappointment led Cora, who is twenty-one years of age, and quite pretty; to attempt suicide. She shot herself with a revolver the same night. The bullet entered the left side below the heart and lodged in the muscles of the back. The girl may die, and young Sheckler says that if she does, he will kill himself.

—The Sydney (Aus.) *Morning Herald* quotes an official report relative to attempts to suppress the rabbit plague in Australia and says: "The evidence goes to show that the present system for the destruction of the rabbits has been a complete failure. There has been £361,492 spent and 7,863,787 rabbits have been killed. That is, every rabbit has cost nearly a shilling to kill, while the lamentable fact remains that the rabbits have not decreased in numbers, but have rather increased.

—The largest elephant of Robbins' circus got away from the circus at Ingersoll, Ont., on last Monday afternoon and swam across Smith's Pond. He then went through the town at a lively pace, turned west and followed the river some distance, destroying any fences that were in his road, got into a field where there were a number of cattle, and, after chasing the cattle around a while, got on the Grand Trunk railroad track and is still on the road west, about six miles of that place. There are number of men with with two other elephants after him.

—William Beck, a man sixty-two years of age, is in Washington to see the officials of the War Department in regard to his wife and children, who are held captive by the Sioux. He says that he and his family were captured by Sitting Bull and his warriors near Deadwood in 1875, and that he has not seen his wife and children since that time. He was in captivity twelve years before he was able to make his escape. He finally became a chief and was known as "Touse the Clouds." He desires the War Department to find his family.

—General Nelson A. Miles, the renowned Indian fighter, was thrown from a tally-ho coach near Los Angeles, Cal., on last Tuesday evening and had his left leg broken at the ankle.

—Albert Verhoven, formerly of Milwaukee, but more recently a student at Lawrence University, Appleton, has decided to become a Roman Catholic priest, and has gone to St. Meinrad for preparation. His wife is to become a nun. Mr. Verhoven owns valuable property there and in various parts of the State, and has heretofore been a devout Methodist. There was a parallel case some sixteen years ago in Baltimore. A man and his wife, two sons and two daughters, became converted to the Catholic faith, and all of them engaged in church work—the father and sons as priests and the mother and daughters as sisters.

—The instances where men have carried bullets in their brain and lived are exceedingly rare. Col. Pickens, who was discharged from Bellevue hospital recently, afforded a notable case. He was an officer in the Confederate army. His home is at Lexington, Ky. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Since that time he has carried a bullet constantly in his brain. It gave him pain from time to time, varying in intensity. Of late years it had been more painful. Physicians who were acquainted with his case told him that it would kill him, yet he went home to Lexington, sound in body and mind, with the bullet extracted.

—In McDowell county and Southwestern Virginia the drought has made the waters very low, and the peculiar disease which has several times previously followed this state of affairs, and which is supposed to be a result of minerals in the water, has broken out. In the Dead Horse Cave neighborhood there are more than one hundred cases and thirty deaths have occurred. Not a family has escaped. Crops are neglected and farmwork is at a standstill. The entire time of all well persons is required to care for the sick. It is estimated that two hundred people have died in McDowell county alone in the past four weeks from the disease.

—Next Tuesday the fate of the Anarchists confined in the county jail at Chicago will be made public. The Supreme Court meets at Ottawa on that day, and the decision on the appeal will be among the first papers handed down. Meanwhile it is given out that arrangements have been made by which the Sheriff will receive advance notice of the character of the decision, and should it be unfavorable to the prisoners they will be at once searched and placed in separate cells. The visits of friends and relatives will also be stopped, and every possible precaution will be taken to frustrate any scheme or plot for their release or the escape of any of the number.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: A few days since a gentleman near Boswel's depot, on the Richmond and Allegheny railroad, missed a cow. He searched for her and when he found her she had given birth to what should have been a calf, and yet, with all other formations of such, from the shoulder out the neck and head of a woman with all the symmetry thereof, and, furthermore, the hair on this strange head was parted or had gracefully fallen back on each side as ladies usually part theirs. The nose, eyes and other features were clearly and beautifully developed as that of a woman's. In a word, from the shoulder out was human in form and the body that of a beast. The truth of this statement can be verified by gentlemen of veracity.

—A new counterfeit silver dollar has been discovered. It is evidently made by casting from a mold taken from a genuine piece. It is not stamped by a die. In color it is something lighter than genuine silver, having a clean, soapy appearance and feel which prevents ordinary grit or dust from adhering to it. The lines of the engraving are not at all sharp, like the original, and the coin is noticeably thicker, the milling lines on the edge longer and the diameter slightly shorter. When dropped the coin does not ring clearly like silver nor drop flat like lead, but it emits a sharp metallic noise. The "s" in the word "pluribus" is noticeably bad, and the imperfect casting of the old English letters in the motto "In God We Trust" gives the appearance of a line running through the letters, as though the counterfeiter was not quite sure of the sentiment. It is softer than silver.

—There is not much doubt now that the peach crop is really short. Only three or four out of thirty packing establishments in Baltimore are now in operation. Last year at this season they were using from 25,000 to 35,000 boxes daily, but the average received now does not exceed 1,500 boxes per day, and no increase is expected. The packing houses have furnished a steady market for peaches and prevented the glut in the markets of great cities that a few years ago forced their sale, occasionally, at prices which would scarcely cover the cost of picking. Even in the good peach seasons of late years such sacrifices do not have to be made. It is the packers who suffer, not the immediate consumers, in a bad season, for the latter can afford to pay more for the fruit, and as long as the supply is short the peaches will go to the city markets rather than to the packing houses.

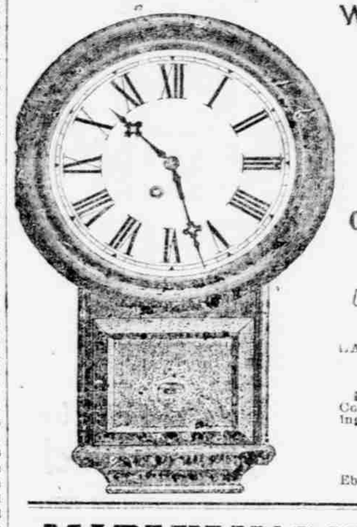
A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal., 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect safety. Recommended as the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shoulder galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $13.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These cuts carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

B. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM, known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
July 29, 1887. JOHN MURPHY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Margaret Kelly by her next friend Thos. McCabe, vs. Peter Kelly.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, No. 18, December Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To PETER KELLY, GREETING:
WE COMMAND YOU, That you be personally and henstoore commanded, that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Margaret Kelly, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Peter Kelly, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.
WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.
R. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'th'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIABLE REMEDY. For Stick Headache, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is certain in its action. It is palateable to the taste. It can be relied upon to relieve, and it cures by *assisting*, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women. It will not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves. In fact, thoroughly Invigorates. Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth.
MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1886:
"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."
MRS. LOUISA C. BRADDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 2, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Our public schools open on Monday.

—U. S. Senator Quay is stopping at Cresson.

—Barnum's show will exhibit at Altoona on the 13th of October next.

—Mr. William Horan, of Johnstown, was a visitor to our town this week.

—Miss Katie Curley, of Johnstown, is visiting Miss Annie Blair, of this place.

—Captain William Linton, of Summit, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday.

—FOR SALE.—A full blooded Jersey bull. Call on or address T. H. Heist, Ebensburg, Pa.

—A car load of colts was shipped from this place to Lebanon, Pa., on Tuesday last.

—Ex-Associate Judge John D. Thomas, of Johnstown, is in town during the present week, serving his country as a juror.

—Isaac Diehl, a prominent citizen of Blair county, died at his home near Newry on Saturday morning, aged 52 years.

—A broken axle caused a wreck of seven freight cars on the Pennsylvania railroad on last Sunday morning, near Woodvale.

—John Brawley, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, an ex-sheriff of this county, has been spending several days in town during the present week.

—Mr. J. M. Fenlon, eldest son of Hon. John Fenlon, of this place, is visiting his parents.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to make improvements in the Juniata river at Tyrone by straightening the channel.

—A valuable cow belonging to Mrs. Jane Sweeny, of Lilly was killed by an east bound freight train near that place on Friday last.

—Mrs. James McMullen, an old lady residing in Loretto, is lying very ill with no hopes of her recovery. Her age is about eighty-six years.

—Thos. R. Flick, of Carrolltown, has leased the building of E. E. Adams on Main street, Gallitzin, where he intends to start a first class bakery.

—There is a new and popular song, sung by the creditors of Aaron Hilderand, formerly of this place, entitled "Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

—Persons attending court will find a convenient boarding house at William Byrne's on Main street, East ward, Ebensburg, at 75 cents per day.

—Captain Thomas Davis, who intended leaving for Dakota on last Monday, was compelled, on account of asthma, to defer his trip until Monday next.

—Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon, who has been sojourning here for several weeks took his departure for his home at Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day (Thursday).

—FOR SALE.—A fine, large book case and stand will be sold cheap. Parties wishing to purchase can see the case by calling on Mr. Martin Ward, of this place.

—Messrs. Wolf, Son & Thomas have a new advertisement in this issue of our paper. Don't fail to read it and after reading see that you profit by it.

—Mrs. Ella Dinsmore, charged with complicity in the killing James C. Davis, was convicted of murder in the first degree at the Clarion county court last week.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has resumed the sale of mileage books, which was suspended at the date the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect.

—The Cambria County Teachers' Institute will be held during the last week of this month in this place. A full announcement will be published in a few weeks.

—Samuel Kelly, of Blacklick township, was lodged in jail on Tuesday last, on a warrant issued by 'Squire Kinkead, for stealing sheep from Mr. Amos Rowland.

—A grand reunion of soldiers will be held at Rockrun, this county, on September 16, 1887. Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield county soldiers and citizens are invited to attend.

—Ex-Judge Orvis, of Centre county, has been in attendance at court during the present week, as counsel for the defendants in the case of Hipps & Lloyd vs. Lantzy et al on trial.

—There have been several attempted burglaries in Susquehanna township recently, but in each instance the thieves were frightened away before freezing on to anything.

—The game of base ball which was to have been played at Carrolltown, on Saturday between the Stars of this place and the Carrolltown club, for a purse of $300, was postponed until Saturday of next week.

—Jacob Eubert, an aged resident of Gallitzin, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lilly station, sometime on Tuesday, morning. He was slightly demented and had wandered away from his home.

—The corps of engineers who, as we stated last week, were at work on the branch, are still at work. They worked along up to the station at this place and then went back to Cresson and are working this way again.

—A. D. Criste, Esq., is in town taking orders for, and delivering to those whose order he had taken when he was there last, that valuable work, "Sea and Land." It is full of information and should be read by everyone. Subscribe for it.

—Col. M. Reade, Esq., was taken sick while engaged in the trial of the case of Hipps & Lloyd vs. Lantzy on Wednesday afternoon, and had to retire from the Court House. He is at this writing, (Thursday) still confined to his room.

—Mr. John W. Roberts, a brother of Mrs. Cyrus Davis, of this place, died at his home in Altoona, on Friday last, aged 68 years. Mr. Roberts was was born in Cambria township but had been a resident of Altoona for a number of years.

—A good law is the act of May 19, 1887, which prescribes an imprisonment of thirty days and five dollars fine for election officers and assessors of poll taxes who get drunk during the time they are engaged in the performance of their public duties.

—The law increasing the appropriation to the Common schools, passed by the legislature last winter, will not help the districts for the present school year. The appropriation will not come in till next summer. The warrants issued by the State for this year are based upon the attendance last year.

—The dead body of an unknown tramp was found alongside of the railroad track about one mile west of Cresson on Tuesday morning. It is supposed that he had been walking on the track and was struck by a passing freight train. The body was badly mutilated and there was nothing about it that gave a clue to its identity.

—On Monday morning the New York and Chicago limited mailed six cows a short distance below Cresson. The cows were standing on the track when the train came around a curve and struck them, killing three of them instantly and the other three were so badly injured that they died shortly afterwards.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES ON

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

—WILL BE FOUND AT—

Cable & Co.'s One-Price Store, Altoona, Pa.

—Mr. David Davis has sold his residence on Julian street to Mr. Albert Apel, of Cambria township, the consideration therefor being $1,750.

—Mrs. Mary Rhody, wife of Thomas Rhody, of Altoona, died at her home in that place on Wednesday morning, aged 32 years. Mrs. Rhody's maiden name was Mary Egan and she was born at Tunnelhill, in this county.

—Frank, a nine year old son of Mr. James Crist, of Altoona, while inspecting an abandoned well on his father's lot that workmen were engaged in filling up, fell to the bottom, a distance of twenty-five feet, and escaped without being seriously hurt. The loose earth at the bottom saved him.

—It is stated that Rev. Thomas McGovern, for twenty years pastor of the Catholic Church at Danville, Montour county, has been appointed Bishop of Harrisburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Shanahan. He is fifty-eight years of age, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and educated in Philadelphia.

—Some miscreant, on Tuesday night, scalded a valuable hog belonging to Mr. Joseph Gutwald so badly that it will die from the effects. There might be some excuse for it if the animal had been running at large and was an annoyance, but in this case, whoever did it went to the yard where the hog was penned up.

—Hon. Harry White, on Monday afternoon, presented to the Cambria County Bar Association a fine oil painting of his father, Hon. Thomas White, deceased, who presided in the courts of this county from 1836 to 1847. The picture is intended to be hung in the library room in the Court House, alongside of those of Judges Taylor and Dean.

—The managers of the Huntingdon County Centennial have procured two thousand medals to be sold as souvenirs of the celebration. The medal is white metal, about the size of a dollar, and contains a well executed engraving of the new Court House on one side, and an inscription on the other, surmounted by an eagle to which the pin is attached.

—Mr. E. W. Humphreys, and Mrs. B. G. Williams, of this place, and Mrs. John A. Jones, of Cambria township, started this (Thursday) afternoon for New York, from whence they will sail on Saturday for Liverpool in the steamer Umbria. After reaching Liverpool they will go to Cemmes, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, their native place. We wish them a pleasant voyage.

—H. M. Chapman was found dead in his room at the St. James Hotel, Pittsburg, on Tuesday afternoon. He arrived there on Sunday night and on Monday asked the proprietor, Colonel Lanahan, a number of questions about the hospitals. He came from Clearfield county, where he has property and is well connected. His remains were forwarded to his home in that county.

—About two weeks ago Mr. Wm. Stevens brought to his home in Cherryhill township, Indiana county, a car-load of fine cattle. They are an extra breed and aver age 1100 a piece. A few days ago Mr. S. noticed one of them sick and before he could apply a successful remedy the animal was dead another followed and a third that was taken ill was killed. The cause of their death was the Texas cattle fever. This fever greatly resembles the yellow fever in man inasmuch as the first frost of the season kills it out and renders it harmless. At last accounts no more of Mr. Stevens' cattle were sick, and as frost is near there seems to be no great cause for alarm.—*Cookport Monitor.*

—Mrs. Belle Feely, an insane inmate of the county jail at Clarion, Pa., was cremated in her cell on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, the result of a fire she had kindled with paper torn from the walls, and which was communicated to her clothing. She died shortly after 1 o'clock the same afternoon. Mrs. Feely seemed to have sought death by this horrible method, since she told the nurse in attendance that she wanted to die. The matches she said she found on a shelf in the cell. With these she set fire to the paper and then her clothing. All the prisoners except another woman were locked in their cells, as was Mrs. Feely. King and Mrs. Dinsmore, convicted of murder in the first degree, and Sam Shell, a noted outlaw, whose cells were near Mrs. Feely's, heard her cries and gave the alarm.

—Lumber men are much puzzled over the Allen laws passed by the last legislature and which repeal all former lien laws. The puzzling clause is the following: "Material men must give notice of the amount and character of their claim to the owner or reputed owner, his authorized agent or attorney, when the material is delivered on the premises, or within ten days thereafter." Material men want to know whether they must serve a notice within ten days after each load is delivered or whether the law means that the notice must be served within ten days after the final load is delivered. Until the law is interpreted lumber men expect to have a great deal of trouble over the difference of opinion that exists.

—Mr. Samuel Weakland, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the northern part of the county, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Anselm Weakland, in Elder township, on Monday last, in the 82d year of his age. He was born in or near Loretto in 1805, and came with his father, John Weakland, of whom much has been told of his great strength, to the Weakland settlement at St. Joseph's Church, in Carroll township, in 1816. The deceased was the last of seven brothers and was the father of Anselm, of Elder township; John and Mrs. James Kirkpatrick, both of Carroll township, and Levi, of Somerset county. He was a model man in every respect and was universally esteemed and respected for his many excellent personal virtues. His remains were interred in the cemetery at St. Joseph's Church. May his soul rest in peace.

—One of the most melancholy events in connection with the recent Prohibition convention was the the scurry manner in which the State Committee treated our old friend A. A. Barker, of Cambria county. When it came to the election of a chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Barker was named for the place. Instead of electing him by acclamation, which would have been the proper thing to do in view of his past services, somebody named Charles S. Wolfe, and Mr. Barker asked leave to withdraw his name. This poor privelege was refused him, and then the Committee proceeded to add insult to injury by electing Wolfe by a majority of 67 to 26. It is no wonder Mr. Barker felt badly over this vote, so badly that he refused to serve on the Executive Committee. It is decidedly rough that an old veteran who has been in the party for years, freely giving of his time and money, should be set aside for a newcomer. But that is the way of the world, Mr. Barker.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Mr. Abel Lloyd, Jr., started on Thursday evening for Pittsburg where he intends spending a few days.

—The first frost of the season made its appearance on Sunday last but as far as we have learned done no damage.

—The store of Mr. Patrick Connelly, of Minersville, was burglarized on last Saturday night and a lot of goods taken.

—A daughter of Mr. Joseph D. Hartsock, of Loretto, who belonged to the order of sisters of Mercy, died at Tyrone on Thursday morning. We failed to learn the particulars of her death.

—The Government will establish a weather signal station at Greensburg, an agent having been there and made the necessary arrangements. Observations of the weather will be taken three times a day.

—You must be registered and assessed at least sixty days before the election to insure you a vote. Thursday, September 8, is the last day this can be attended to. See that the name of every Democrat is placed upon the register.

—A little child of Thomas Kinney, of Latrobe, climbed up on a chair, a few days ago and secured some poison standing on a shelf, which it administered to a younger child, under the pretence of playing doctor. Fortunately the child's action was discovered in time and Dr. Donnelly was called, who administered the proper antidote.

—About the 15th of next month the Postoffice Department will issue some new styles in postage stamps. The two cent adhesive stamps will be changed in color from red to green, and the three cent stamp from green to vermillion. The designs will remain the same. The color of the two cent stamp on the stamped envelope will be changed from red to green; the four cent stamp from green to carmine, the five cent from brown to dark blue.

—Charles Rodgers, who was shot by the postmaster's son at Blacklick postoffice, made a confession implicating George Clemb as one of the robbers and who deserted him when he was shot. Clemb was arrested on the Yough Express at the East Greensburg station on Wednesday morning of last week and was taken before the wounded robber at Blacklick, who stated positively that he was the right man. Clemb was then given a hearing and committed to jail in default of bail.

—A Couple of olly tongued individuals visited Newton Galvin, a prominent farmer of Cranberry township, Butler county, some days ago, and succeeded in selling him for future delivernent 12 bushels of wheat at $15, making $180. They pocketed the cash and gave Galvin a written agreement that in 1888 they will buy from him 50 bushels of the wheat at $15 per bushel. Next year they will be *non est.* This is as gauzy a game as the old and well-ventilated Bohemian oats fasud, and the amazing feature of it is that persons will still permit themselves to be so swindled.

Duty of Voters.

There are several requirements of the voters of Pennsylvania in order that they may be qualified to exercise the rights of citizens at the municipal and general elections held under the laws of this State, any omission to perform these duties resulting in the disfranchisement of the delinquent. The first duty is that of registering, which is required to be done sixty days before the election at which the voter offers his ballot; accompanying registry is the assessment of a poll tax, which must be paid at least thirty days previous to the election.

The commission to register may be corrected by proving residence, but the failure to be assessed and pay a State or county tax within the prescribed time is fatal to the voter's case, and will work his disfranchisement. This year the 8th of September is the last day upon which voters may be registered, and every voter should see to it that his name appears properly on the list, which may now be seen at the usual voting place in each district.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, August 31, 1887:

James C. McCoy and Margaret J. McGivney, Tunnelhill.

Ignatius Karcher and Matilda Hornick, Conemaugh.

A. M. Findley, West Taylor township and Sarah Wissinger, Jackson township.

Patrick Cush, Cambria and Theresa Jackson, Millville.

James Lightner, Braddock and Mary Ann O'Connell, Cambria.

Henry C. Statzman, Conemaugh and Aggie E. Shaffer, Johnstown.

John M. Brazil and Ella B. James, Millville.

S. P. Dimond, Summerhill township and Annie C. Flynn, Wilmore.

Israel Kring and Rebecca McCreery, Adams township.

Adam Kosh, Jr. and Mary Rehiving, Johnstown.

John D. Delozier and Martha A. Kirkpatrick, Elder township.

Special Court.

Court has been in session all week with Judge Haray White, of Indiana, on the bench. Up to the present time it has been taken up with the trial of the case of Hipps & Lloyd vs. John Lantzy et al. The case is for trespass in cutting timber on a certain tract of land situate in Susquehanna township which the plaintiffs claim belongs to them. The amount of timber cut is estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000 f. b. The defendant who done the cutting of the timber for Messrs. Hopkins & Irvin of Lock Haven, the real defendants in the case, allege that the plaintiffs have no title to the land, but that it belongs to other parties. On Thursday afternoon, after the arguments of counsel had been made, the jury, under the instructions of the Court, found for the defendants.

The case of Blair vs. Griffith et al was then called and is now on trial.

Children

Often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness, or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Items From Frugality.

FRUGALITY, Aug. 29th, 1887.

DEAR FREEMAN.—Presuming that a few lines from this place will interest, at least a portion of your readers, I have concluded to unbosom myself accordingly.

This section of Cambria county is destined to become a centre of prosperity. In a mining and lumbering point of view, it will be one of the busiest places in the county. In a few years the area of mineral productions will be greatly enlarged and as the country is settled along the line of the C. & C. railroad, the increase in schools, churches, improved towns and cultivated farms will give an entire new face to this section which has so long been awaiting development.

Frugality and vicinity is bound to improve, it cannot be otherwise. Its great mineral resources are yet untouched but the operators in coal are getting to work and you can see in his tread, in the gleam of his eye and smile on his face that he feels that there is a bright day ahead and that money is to be made during the next twenty years in the coal fields of this vicinity.

The new store house at this place is fast nearing completion under the management of Mr. John M. Beers and his crew of skilled mechanics.

The foundation for the trestle connecting the two bodies of coke ovens has been laid under the supervision of Mr. B., and if that gentleman is not called away to look after the interests of the S. S. or our country cousins the Larry will soon be running over the same.

Our blacksmith has been under the weather for a few days but is now improving. If he does not overdo himself hammering on his anvil etc., he will soon be all right again. We hope so at least.

McGovern Bros., lost a valuable horse on Thursday last by being struck on the head by a flying stone caused by blasting stumps.

Fearing that I have already intruded too much on your time and space I will conclude. More anon. STRANGER.

A Wreck in the Tunnel.

About four o'clock on Tuesday morning a wreck occurred in the tunnel at Gallitzin which blockaded the road, demolished two engines and fourteen freight cars.

A freight train consisting of sixty empty freight cars had come up the mountain pulled by engine No. 547, with engine No. 457, in charge of engineer William Hudson and fireman James Yerger, pushing at the rear end of the train. When the first part of the train came out of the west end of the tunnel the train was stopped, leaving about half the train in the tunnel, and the front engine proceeded to do some shifting. Another train, coming up the mountain on the same track, when it reached the east end of the tunnel, was allowed by the telegraph operator to enter, and it proceeded on in the darkness until it struck the pusher of the first train, piling up the cars and completely shutting up the tunnel. Luckily no person was hurt and the men on the wrecked engines soon crawled through the splinters, made their way out and gave the information of what had happened. The wrecking crews from Gallitzin and Altoona were summoned and after a great amount of hard work, which was greatly impeded by the darkness in the tunnel, succeeded in getting the tracks clear by one o'clock in the afternoon.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 year old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1. at E. James' drug store.

Sore or Inflamed Eyes Speedily Cured.

By the use of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. It allays the inflammation and irritation and is peculiarly efficacious by reason of its power in cleansing and destroying all poisonous matter. Chafing, bruises, humors, eruptions, boils and sores and those more serious and tepacious maladies, scald head, salt rheum and erysipelas, are speedily cured by the Fluid.

Died.

FRONHEISER.—Died at her home in Carroll township on Monday, August 29, 1887, Mrs. Mary Fronheiser, aged 61 years.

FRITZ.—Died on Tuesday, August 31th, 1887, at her home in Susquehanna township, Miss —— Fritz, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fritz, aged about 15 years.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," April 29, 1874, and supplements thereto, by M. Jenny, Jacob Vogel, Charles Trees, Andy Gessler and Max Stebler for the charter for the intended corporation to be called "Alpenroochen," the character and and object of which is singing and promotion of music, as it for these purposes to have, posses and enjoy the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements, and those having

Aug. 12, 1887. SECHLER & GEORGE, Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of James and Susan McMullen, late of Chest Springs Borough, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. J. B. NOONAN,
Adm'r. of James and Susan McMullen, dec'd.
Aug. 19, 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen G. Callan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. A. W. BUCK,
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Harvy deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL HENRY,
Summit Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the public not to purchase a note signed by John C. Willman and Malinda Willman, drawn in favor of Ellen Barker for the sum of $50 as the note is already paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing it. JOHN C. WILLMAN,
SAMUEL WILLMAN.
Susquehanna Twp., Aug. 26, 1887, 3t

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law.
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

Sheriff's Sale —OF— REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of Sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of M. L. Leary, of, in and to all, that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Columbia street on the west and running back to an alley, adjoining lot of John Broombaugh on the north and lot of Daniel C. Little on the south, being one full sized lot as laid out in the plan and plot of said borough and known as lot No. 19, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of M. L. Leary. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wells Whip Co.

Also, All the right, title and interest of Thos. Dumphy, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Main street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Jacob Moyer deceased, on the east and west, lots of Joseph Adams, John Brand and others, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and store room and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Also, all the right, title and interest of Thomas Dumphy in a two-story plank house and other outbuildings, situated along the C. C. N. Y. S. R. R. R., at Dean station, Cambria county, Pa., now in the occupancy of Thomas Dumphy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Anna Armanda Dumphy.

Also, All the right, title and interest of F. M. Bradley of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the street and corner of Charles Wharton's lot and running north 10½ west along said Charles Wharton's lot 216 feet to a post; thence from said post north 17½ west 75 feet to a post; thence from said post south 10½ east 216 feet to a post on the street; thence from said post south 17½ east 75 feet to the place of beginning, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less having thereon erected a one and one-half story tenant house now in the occupancy of Robert Seamore, Jacob Hoover and William Freeman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the People's Building and Loan Association, of Altoona, Pa.

Also, All the right, title and interest of George W. Flenner of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Adjoining land of William Penrod on the east; lands of George Lamb on the west; land of William Custer on the north and by lands of others on the south, containing 50 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Samuel Flenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Cambria county.

Also, All the right, title and interest of H. C. Garman of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the East ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the corner of Triumph street and Poplar alley thence along the south side of Triumph street north 88 degrees west 14 perches and 77 links to a post; thence south 12 degrees east by a straight line until the same intersects the line of the land released to the Railroad Company; thence south 27 degrees east along the line of the land released to the Railroad Company until it intersects the corner of the said land released to Railroad Company and Poplar alley; thence north 72 degrees east along the west side of poplar alley to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings and a large two-story frame saw and grist mill and planing mill and all machinery, now in the occupancy of H. C. Garman. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of use of A. J. Driscoll and others.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed. JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Aug. 5, 1887. Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1887:

1st. The first and final account of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., executor of John Jones, dec'd.

2d. The second and final of J. L. Paterson, administrator of Samuel Eaken, deceased.

3. The first and partial account of Michael Myers and Elizabeth J. Cree, administrators of George M. Cree, deceased.

4. The first and final account of S. W. Miller, executor of Margaret Dipple, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Thos. McDermitt executor of Ellen Comiskey, deceased.

6. The first and partial account of John M. Rose, administrator of John Rose, deceased.

7. The first and final account of Benjamin F. James, guardian of Anna Mills, a daughter of James Mills, deceased.

8. The first account of Daniel Fitzpatrick, executor of Mary Fitzpatrick, deceased.

9. The first and final account of William Byers, executor of Joseph Burkhart, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John H. Fisher, guardian of Mary Horner, minor child Jefferson Horner, deceased.

11. The second account of Hiram and Lewis Orris, executors of George Orris, deceased.

12. The first account of Jacob C. Homer, guardian of Jacob Grafe, Edward Grafe, William Grafe and John Grafe, minor children of Mary Grafe and Oscar Grafe, deceased.

13. The first and partial account of William Warner, surviving administrator of John Warner, deceased.

14. The first and final account of Simon A. Weakland and Isaac Weakland, executors of John Weakland, deceased.

15. The first account of John A. Blair, executor of Dennis Farren, deceased.

16. The account of Maude K. Scanlan, administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was the guardian of Theo. W. Evans, a minor child of David H. Evans.

17. The account of Maude K. Scanlan, administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was executor of Theo. W. Evans, a minor child of David H. Evans.

18. The account of Maude K. Scanlan administratrix of John E. Scanlan, deceased, who was executor of Teresa T. Scanlan, deceased.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Aug. 12, 1887. Register.

Widow's Appraisements.

Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents, under the Act of Assembly of the 4th day of April, A. D., 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1887:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Mary Ellen Farren widow of Dennis Farren, deceased, $700.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Shiffbauer, widow of Adam Jacob Shiffbauer, deceased, $300.

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Strayer, widow of Joseph Strayer, deceased, $200.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Ann Cooper, widow of James Cooper, deceased, $800.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR,
Aug. 12, 1887. Register.

TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK, SEPTEMBER TERM,
September 12th, 1887.

Grauer	vs.	Blair.
Mack	vs.	Ebensburg.
Blaugh & Stutzman	vs.	E. & O. R. R. Co.
Strayer	vs.	Luther.
Lantz & Davidson	vs.	Jones.
Stutzman	vs.	Stonebraker.
Bowers	vs.	Kelly.
Snyder	vs.	Cole.
Krause	vs.	Rex.
Bendon	vs.	Burns.
Blaugh	vs.	Livingston.
Storm	vs.	Cooper.
Tallman	vs.	Dwelling House Insurance Co.
Dibert	vs.	Bradley.
Motley	vs.	Bradley.
Gillespie	vs.	Mc'Closkey.
Gallagher	vs.	C. C. C. & N. Y. S. R. R. Co.
Blaird	vs.	Strickland.
Tegler	vs.	McKenna.
Gallagher	vs.	Retreating Ins. Co.
Kelly	vs.	Schmittle.
Goff	vs.	Walton.
Fowler	vs.	Strayer.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Aug. 12, 1887. Proth'y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. The undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Daniel Pugh, executor of David Evans, deceased, as shown by his first and final account, hereby gives notice that he will attend his office in Ebensburg on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund. T. W. DICK,
Aug. 5, 3t. Auditor.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind call and give the FREEMAN office a trial.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first and final account of F. F. Shaffer, assignee of Austin Hayes, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and will be confirmed by the said Court on the first Monday of September next, unless cause can be shown to the contrary.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Aug. 12, 1887, 3t. Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Litzinger, late of Loretto borough, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to EUGENE LITZINGER,
H. W. LITZINGER,
Loretto, July 29, 1887. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the Estate of John Campbell, late of Chest township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to THOMAS M. CRAVER.
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Campbell, dec'd.
St. Lawrence, Pa. July 29, 1887, 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.
Estate of D. M. PRINGLE, deceased.

And now, June 15th, on motion of F. J. O'Connor, Attorney for Estate, C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of William Cole Administrator, Pro. O'GRADY.

I will sit for the purpose above appointment at my Office, in Alma Hall, Johnstown, Penns., on Thursday, August 18th 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. CHAS. L. DICK,
July 29, 1887. Auditor.

NOTICE!

In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew McMullen, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Matthew McMullen, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jeremiah McGonigle, deceased, in the borough of Lilly, in the County of Cambria, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, all of which can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 29, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the and legal representatives of William J. McGuire, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of William J. McGuire, deceased, in the township of Clearfield, in the County of Cambria, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE!

To the heirs and legal representatives of David Youngkin, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late residence of David Youngkin, deceased, in the township of Reade, in the County of Cambria, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JOSEPH A. GRAY,
July 22, 1887, 6t. Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Foster W. Davis vs. Rachael Davis.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 30, March Term, Alias Subpœna in Divorce.	

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To RACHAEL DAVIS, Greeting:

WE COMMAND YOU, that you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer unto your husband, Foster W. Davis, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, which he hath contracted with you the said Rachael Davis, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court: and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Eliza Lane by her next friend John Barclay, vs. Frank C. Lane.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 2, March Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.	

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To FRANK C. LANE, Greeting:

WE COMMAND YOU, that you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges, at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Eliza Lane, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Frank C. Lane, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court: and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alice Maloney by her next friend H. T. Beam vs. Thomas Maloney.	IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 5, Sept. Term, 1886. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.	

WE COMMAND YOU, that you the said Thomas Maloney as we have heretofore commanded you, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you and be appear, in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for said County on the first Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Alice Maloney, and to show cause if any you have why the said Alice Maloney, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly, in such case made and provided, and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest—JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1887.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. R. L. JOHNSTON President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria,

Humorous.

A credit table affair—the dinner that isn't paid for.

Going out with the tied—a newly-married couple.

How to acquire a short hand—fool around a buzz saw.

This is a glorious and a favored land for the fellows who don't get left.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but that is not its regular business.

When is a dog most like a human being? When he is between a man and a boy.

Many a girl who is anxious to get into print has been contented with getting into a calico wrapper.

We never saw a youngster, no matter how tender-hearted he was, that would not beat a drum and lick a sugar spoon.

"Who is that across the street?" "Oh, that is a very close friend of mine." "Indeed." "Yes, he never lends a cent."

The big snake seems to be rather late making his appearance this year—or the the snake liar has become conscience stricken.

A Philadelphia school girl, upon being asked by the teacher to define a hollow mockery, promptly replied, "A bustle."

Hallow Eve is an ancient institution. In the garden of Eden, when Adam wanted his wife, he used to say, "Hallo, Eve."

There is a Gaelic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

There is one admirable feature about a wire fence. The patent medicine man can't paint a legend on it in regard to his liver cure.

A book agent was knocked down by a street car the other day and two wheels passed over his cheek. The car is laid up pending repairs.

A pension is claimed by a Little Rock woman on the ground of nervous debility produced by seeing a wounded Federal soldier's leg amputated.

An Australian doctor eases up on the bereaved family by advertising that he will pay half the funeral expenses in cases where he is not successful.

The best way to get along in hot weather is to believe every sort of fish story that is told. If one is improbable it can be disposed later in the season.

A man may be brave enough to walk up to the cannon's mouth, and yet not have the courage to hand his wife a letter that he carried in his jacket for a week.

A Sing Sing convict concealed himself in a box of shirts, was flung into a freight car, kicked the end out of the box and escaped. He should have been ironed.

From the May salary of a New York City school teacher who receives $700 a year, there was deducted one cent because she had one day been tardy two minutes.

A merchant asked his Sabbath school class the other Sunday, "What is solitude?" and was answered by a boy that reads papers: "The store that don't advertise."

A man may be willing to admit that what he calls good luck comes through his shrewdness, but he does not promise to say that his misfortunes come through stupidity.

A Concord philosopher wants to know if a higher type of man can be expected. No. So long as pretty girls appear satisfied with man as he is, there will be no further evolution.

An old lady who imagined that the sea must be very dirty because so many people bathed in it, was consoled on being informed that it washed upon the beach every morning.

"Did you dust the furniture this morning, Mary?" asked the mistress. "No, ma'am," replied Mary, it didn't need it; it had all the dust on it that could easily be'd."

"If you wish to have a shoe of durable material," exclaimed a facetious secretator, "you should make the upper leather of the the mouth of a drinker, for that never lets in water.

"Going down to hear the prohibition lecturer to-night, Jackson?" "No indeed. I'm sick of prohibition lectures; my wife has been delivering them to me ever since we've been married.

A Delaware man rolled off the veranda to the ground, a distance of twenty inches, to make fun for the baby, and the third time he tried it he broke his neck and left the baby fatherless.

Young penny-wait—Oh, Ethel! I love the very ground you walk on.

Ethel (aside)—Dare say. Corner lot, worth $75,000.

The engagement is not yet announced.

A party of female mutes are occupying a cottage at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and the place is known as "The Dumb Belles' Retreat." It is not a good place to exercise the vocal organs.

Mistress to new servant: "Bridget, where is the desert?" Bridget (glowing with pride)—"Ther desert, mum? It's in Africky or Agypt. The teacher alwus called me a foine jump of a scholar."

The Empress of China has presented six hundred stanzas of poetry of her own composition to a native college. The great disadvantage of a college as compared with a newspaper office is that the former has no waste basket.

Boston girl (to Uncle James): I suppose it is nice enough in the glad summer time to live on a farm, but to go out in the cold and snow and gather winter apples and harvest the wheat I imagine might be unpleasant."

Lots of pretty girls in New York wear nutmeg around their neck as a charm against malaria. Young men have it sprinkled on the top of a glass of milk and other things for the same purpose.

Young man—"I want to ask you a question." Widower—"All right, ask away." Y. M.—"You have been married the times: tell me which wife did you love most?" W.—"You bite three soft apples, one after the other, and then tell me which is the sweetest."

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Mr. E. A. Miller, 636 East 155th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."

Mrs. T. A. Solomns, of 139 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plaster, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Your first to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or external, blind and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, bad breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
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Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Saylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.13

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Saylor,	7.21	10.15	3.25
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.35
Lockett,	7.36	10.32	3.43
Cresson,	7.42	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

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Gaushty,	9.45	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Clarion,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.36	6.25
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Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.46
Heart,	3.24	7.50
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
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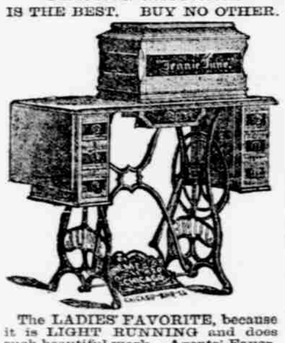

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Why Birds Sing.

The majority of ornithologists agree in ascribing an erotic character to the songs of birds; not only the melting melodies, but also those of their tones that are discordant to the human ear, are regarded as love-notes. Darwin finally, saving some reverses, came to accept this view. To be able to speak critically of the love-song, one should pay especial regard to the love-life of birds. It would be to throw water into the sea to add to what ornithological writers have advanced concerning the exceeding vital worth and cosmical significance of love. Nevertheless, I venture the opinion that the origin of the song-habit is to be found in other sources as well as in this important factor, among which is the joy of life, manifested in an irresistible determination to announce itself in melody; and that the song is more perfectly brought out in proportion as this feeling is more highly developed in the organization. Birds in freedom begin to sing long before pairing, and continue it, subject to interruptions, long afterward, though all passion has been extinguished; and domesticated birds sing through the whole year without regard to breeding-time, though no female or companion ever be in sight. Such birds, born in captivity, never feel the loss of freedom, and, if they are well taken care of, are always hearty and in good spirits. The bird sings, to a large extent, for his own pleasure; for he frequently lets himself out lustily when he is all alone. In the spring-time of love, when all life is invigorated, and the effort to win a mate by ardent wooing is crowned with the joy of triumph, the song reaches its highest perfection. But the male bird also sings to entertain his mate during the arduous nest-building and hatching, to cheer the young, and if he be a domesticated bird, to give pleasure to his lord and the providence that takes care of him, and in doing so to please himself. Lastly, the bird sings—by habit, as we call it—because the tendency is innate in the organs of song to exercise themselves.

Advice to Husbands.

Never talk in your sleep unless you are sure what you are going to say.

Don't be discontented. It is much easier to make your wife feel that way.

Never tell your wife that she is a charming singer unless you happen to be deaf.

Don't flatter yourself that you know more than your wife until you have got home from her funeral.

Don't be too friendly with your prospective son-in-law. He may think you intend to live with him after he is married.

Don't try and fool your wife about drinking unless you happen to marry an idiot. Then it isn't worth while to do so.

Never tell your your wife how much better some other women dress unless you have more money than you know what to do with.

Never boast to your wife about the value of your past experience. Your mother-in-law may settle herself down on you next week.

Never find fault with the quality of your wife's cooking. You may possibly drive her to join some cooking club, which would be much worse.

Keep A Cash Book.

Every farmer should keep a cash book. Let it be known that a merchant keeps no books, and a wholesale dealer would at once refuse to credit him. I know that some farmers think that a piece of chalk and the back of a cellar door is all that is necessary in the way of farm accounts, but they are greatly mistaken, and it is useless to say that they are not acquainted with book-keeping. Any man who can write can keep a cash book, any cheap memoranda book will answer. On one page of the book set down the amount of cash on hand, and follow with everything sold, the date of the sale and the sum received for it. On the other side, put down all the out-going or expenditures. At any time by adding up the two pages, you can tell what cash you have in your pocket-book, and if there is any disagreement, there must be an error somewhere. On other pages of the book could be recorded the contracts for labor with workmen and any articles sold on credit. A farmer who keeps a book of this description will always know his financial latitude, as the captain of a vessel does when at sea, and he will be less likely to run on shoals or get involved among the breakers.

The Diet of Strong Men.

The Roman soldiers who built such wonderful roads, and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion, and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of a hundred pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance.

Don'ts Worth Remembering.

Don't say "You're a liar," unless you are talking to a sick woman or a cripple.

Don't say "I'll see your bet and go you ten better," unless you dealt the hand yourself.

Don't say "I will kick your lung in," because not being an acrobat you are likely to fail.

Don't begin a story, "I heard a good story the other day," unless you have a strong grip on your victim's coat collar.

Don't say "I've sworn off and never will take another drink," unless you are talking to a man that doesn't know you.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY

It is to delude a poor sufferer into the belief that some worthless liniment will cure rheumatism and neuralgia. Honesty is the best policy in the manufacture of proprietary articles as in all other matters, and the fact that the proprietors of Athlophoros have never claimed for it even all its merit would warrant has not a little to do with its wonderful popularity, and the thousands of grateful testimonials received by them show that their policy has been wise as well as right.

Experience has amply demonstrated that mere outward applications are worthless. The disease has its seat in the blood, and any remedy to be successful must deal with the obstructive acid which poisons and inflames it.

Athlophoros acts on the blood, muscles and joints directly. It takes the poison out of the blood and carries it out of the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the liver and kidneys, cleansing them from irritating substances, and, if followed up after the rheumatic conditions cease, it will restore these organs to regularity and health.

West Chazy, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886.
Yours of August 14th, is at hand, and in reply would say that Athlophoros proved the most effectual remedy for neuralgia in the case of my son that I ever tried. After using half a bottle he was not troubled any more for six months.
HENRY HARRIS.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 10, 1886.
I am thankful that I tried Athlophoros. I had rheumatism seven years, part of the time could not move; but to-day I am well and hearty. I write this hoping some other sufferer may try it.
W. S. FLEMING.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

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